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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1888.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888.

THE Manila news sent us by a correspondent under date the 21st inst. and published in our issue of the 26th, short and concise as it is, presents a very characteristic illustration of the spirit of religious intolerance which reigns supreme in the Philippine Archipelago. We refer our readers to the disgraceful occurrence which took place at that city in connection with the suppression of books supposed to have been written in direct antagonism to the ecclesiastical authorities. A resident of Manila, on being either suspected or denounced of being in possession of works of an anti-clerical character, is inconspicuously ordered to surrender the publication, his domicile is entered and searched; he is ordered to reveal the name of the bookseller of whom he purchased the book; the bookseller's shop is then searched for more copies of the forbidden print; these are seized, sequestered, and destroyed, and both the seller and the purchaser are thrown into prison. Such was literally the fate of Señor VIADO, as related by the correspondent alluded to. The only aggravating circumstance was that in this case, a civil authority himself, the Governor of Binondo, became implicated in the transfer of prohibited books and probably suffered the consequences of his deed. Our correspondent adds that these proceedings of the superior authorities, heinous and abominable as they are, are perfectly covered by the Penal Code in force in the Island, which prohibits the sale, purchase, transfer or keeping of any books of an anti-clerical colour. It will thus be seen that the Manila authorities were quite within the limits of their jurisdiction in carrying out one of the meanest, and most repulsive measures of oppression that our century has witnessed, or in other words, that intellectual freedom is a chimera in the neighbouring Spanish settlement. The clergy, who rule supreme there, wield the thunders of religious intolerance with the same violence and irresponsibility as these were wielded by their predecessors of the Inquisition a couple of centuries ago. Public opinion is still fettered in Manila as it was during the dark ages in Europe. A religious censorship governs its press, which is free only in name; the private opinions of its independent citizens are pruned into by the emissaries and spies of the monks, exactly in the same way as these things were managed in the Inquisition times. People who are adverse to the clergy are treacherously denounced and mercilessly persecuted; the rack and the auto-da-fé have been substituted by other more subtle, though equally vile devices of religious persecution, and the whole colony groans and totters under the yoke of a retrograde, a dangerous, and yet, a Government-paid and Government-protected clericalism.

What benefits the inhabitants of the Philippines in thus unconditionally surrendering their freedom and their dearest privileges to the tyranny of the cloister and the chapter? Will religious intolerance ever develop to its full capacity the immense agricultural resources of that fertile Archipelago; and transform it into a gigantic producing centre in the close proximity of so many consuming markets? Will monks regenerate the native population by means of the breviary and the scourge? Will the Spanish Government derive any advantage from a dependency which is under the grip of those very powers of darkness which were the direct causes of the decadence of Spain, and which would have brought on her total ruin, but for the healthy reaction which once set in among her noble sons and led them to proscriber the monarchical orders from her shores? Any one who is acquainted with the Philippine Islands and with Spain, will, to a certainty, answer these questions in the negative. We feel convinced that in Manila itself, three quarters of the educated classes are kicking against all these measures of

intellectual oppression which are enforced on the masses. But as their efforts to shake themselves free from the undesirable yoke are rendered useless by the sanction of the local Government gives to the oppressors, it may be fairly inferred that the future of true liberty, of progress, and of advancement in the Philippine Islands, is now more problematical than ever, and that as long as the press, the books, and all other manifestations of intellectual freedom are hatched to the retrograde car of clericalism and monasticism, the inhabitants of the neighbouring Archipelago may rely on having the problem of their future welfare solved against them.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

THE "TIMES" AND THE PARNELLITES.  
LONDON, July 25th.  
The House of Commons has read a second time the Bill for a special committee of inquiry into the charges made by the *Times* against the Parnellite party.

## ITALY AND MASSOWAH.

The Italian press approve warmly of the attitude taken by the Government against the French claims in Massowah.

## THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

It is reported that Stanley with a strong force is marching upon Khartoum for the reconquest of the Mahdi.

(From the *Strait Times*.)  
THE SOUDAN.  
LONDON, July 26th.

An "English Pasha" who is reported to be organizing a large force on the Bahr el Gazel for the reconquest of the Soudan from the Mahdi is stated to be none other than H. M. Stanley.

## RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Czar and the Emperor have met and landed together at the Peterhof.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MESSRS. CARLOWITZ & Co. inform us that the steamship *Stara*, of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

DIVINE SERVICE FOR SEAMEN.—On Sunday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service, at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

A PASTORAL letter from Cardinal Moran was read the other Sunday in all the Sydney metropolitan Catholic churches, and part of this letter expressly forbade the solemnization of marriage at night-time, "except in cases of extreme urgency." Catholics are now commanded to be married during the Mass celebration, a fact which will tend to considerably increase the church congregations, and augment the gate-money, so to speak, which is collected at the offertory. "An old dog for a hard road."

The celebrated art critic, Paul Leroy, says: "The United States have the inestimable good fortune to have no official art. Their wisdom has known how to escape from that disease just as from the ruinous folly of peace aimed to the teeth, an ideal of civilization which America takes great care not to envy Europe for. The result of this lucky situation is that the Yankees get their artists improving from year to year with a marvellous rapidity, and constituting, much quicker than was to be expected, a school in which originality, and a very high order of originality, promises to be the distinctive characteristic."

At the adjourned inquest held this morning by Mr. Woodhouse, the Coroner, touching the death of two Chinese coolies and one woman on the 23rd instant, at a fire in a house in Second Street, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Acting Superintendent Horspool, in his evidence, said there was a greater number of deaths at fires now than formerly, owing to the houses being built higher and the chances of escape down narrow and flimsily constructed staircases, more difficult. He thought no blame, for the deaths in question, could be attached to the Fire Brigade; he had never known a life to be saved by the Brigades; he thought a life salvage Corps would be a beneficial thing, but that it should be quite distinct from the service of extinguishing fires. In the case of such a Corps rendering serviceable assistance, it would be necessary to have quicker information of the fire than was at present customary. There was a "Fire Escape" in the colony, but it was quite useless for getting up the hill streets;—on such occasions bamboo ladders were used.

CAN we hold, says the *Lancet*, that the connection is a purely accidental one between the tireless physical vigor and bull-dog-tenacity of life and purpose of the English race, and the fact of their tongue being the language of millions upon millions, and bidding fair to become the universal thought-medium; their empire, upon which the sun never sets; the priceless services they have rendered to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and the intellectual influence represented by such names as Pitt and Gladstone, Carlyle and Bacon, Wesley and Spurgeon, Newton, Darwin, and Spencer? The great national movement of Germany, which has been accompanied by such a remarkable display of intellectual energy, as is signified by the names of Leibnitz and Vichow, Goethe and Schiller, Helmholtz and Virchow, Bismarck and Von Moltke, has its foundation in the almost intolerable military drill and war-like training of the two Fredericks, was fostered by the bitter object lesson on the value of physical prowess inculcated by the wars of Napoleon, and was inseparably connected with the rise of the great Turnverein system of gymnastics under Father Jahn.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) that the "Union" Line steamers *Guy Manning*, from Hamburg, and *Dorset*, from London left Singapore for this port, the former yesterday, and the latter to-day, may be expected to arrive on the 3rd and 4th proximo respectively.

PRIMITIVE man, wherever he was first cast, whether in one centre or more than one, must of necessity, says a writer in the *Contemporary Review*, have found his food in the plant world. We cannot imagine him commencing his career learned in the arts of hunting, killing and cooking the lower animals for food. Many infer from this circumstance that the argument in favor of the vegetarian practice is copied direct from nature, signed and delivered by her. Not quite so fast. There is one interposing barrier to the free acceptance of a vegetarian deed, and act of conveyance of food from nature to man. Nature herself, of her own right royal will, makes for animals, herbivorous and carnivorous, one distinctive animal food, a secretion from the living animal organism, a fluid which is a standard food—meat and drink in one—the fluid known under the name of milk. Against absolute vegetarianism, then, we may fairly set up one exception derived from nature as the unerring guide. On observing the habits of animals we discover another natural fact. We find that animals of quite different natures, in respect to primitive selection of food, possess the power of changing their modes of feeding and of passing over, as it were, from one class to another. This change is distinct but limited, and we must accept it with all its limitations on the other. The fruit-eating ape can be taught under privation, to subsist on animal diet; a dog can, I believe, be taught to subsist on vegetable diet. But it would be as impossible to teach a sheep to eat flesh as it would be to make a lion feed on grass.

DOCTORS are proverbially callous. We now read of a celebrated surgeon who calmly dissected the love of his youth, the girl he had danced with, had gone boating with, had taken long country rides with, had kissed and caressed and had hoped to wed—the prospective domestic angel of his home, the wife of his bosom, the mother of his children, the sharer of his joys and sorrows; and he calmly dissected her. She was a splendid woman, and the flint-hearted medico selected and preserved sections of her heart, her lungs, her liver—Ugh! He had these specimens mounted on glass slides, and can now contemplate under the microscope little bits of "Mary in Heaven." And this reminds us of a little anecdote of Harriet Martineau given by James Payn in his "Literary Recollections." He was on a visit to Harriet, at Ambleside, in the Lake country. The narrator of "Tales of Political Economy" was as deaf as a post, and all conversation was carried on *per medium* of an ear-trumpet. Payn, Harriet, and Harriet's physician passed many and many an evening playing dumb-witty, and although in this game, silence is golden, the two men talked freely before their host without her hearing a word of what was said. One night the doctor informed Payn that Miss Martineau was such an enthusiast in the cause of science that she had bequeathed her head after her death to a phrenological society. Payn expressed incredulity, but the physician informed him that it was quite true; he had special means of knowing; he was one of the executors of her will, and to him had been entrusted the work of removing the lady's gifted cranium. Payn was horrified that the man could sit evening after evening playing whist with the woman whose head he looked forward to severing from her body, and refused to make a third at any future game, but the unsentimental surgeon played on just as usual.

ACCORDING to an old Spanish tradition, Columbus' discovery of America was mainly due to a hard-fought game of chess. Ferdinand of Spain, the story goes, used to pass the closing hours of each day over the chess board, his principal antagonist being an old grandee, whose skill put the monarch's play to a severe test. Columbus had long been dancing attendance at the Court, in pursuance of the one object of his life—the grand expedition in search of a new world—and although he had hitherto failed in his aim, yet he had enlisted the sympathies of the good Queen Isabella. The day arrived when the great navigator was to receive his final answer. He wended his way towards the palace at nightfall, more with the intention of bidding farewell to Isabella than from any hope of success. Isabella, however, had not resigned herself and Columbus to defeat, and upon being notified of her favourite's arrival, she sought the king, who, being absorbed in a hard-fought game with the old grandee, was in no mood to be bothered by the unfortunate sailor. The Queen's interruption had the effect of merely distracting his attention, causing him to lose his principal piece, a loss which was followed by a volley of imprecations of sailors in general and Columbus in particular. The game grew worse and worse, and defeat stared the king in the face, while the grandee chuckled as loudly as he dared. Now, Isabella, without ever having played, had picked up considerable knowledge of the game by watching her husband and the nobles, and when Ferdinand told her that her *protegé* should be successful or otherwise according as the game resulted, she immediately bent all her energies on the board. The contest had been unusually long, and the courtiers clustered around the table, much amused at the excitement of the king and the smug satisfaction of the old grandee. And so the game went on, which was to decide the discovery of a new world, until Isabella leaned towards her husband's ear, and exclaimed: "You can checkmate him in four moves!" In the utmost astonishment, the king re-examined the game, and found that his wife's assertion was correct. In a few minutes checkmate was declared, and the game won, and the king arose and announced that Columbus should depart on his voyage of discovery, with the title of "Admiral of the Fleet."

The steamship *Batavia* left Koke for this port on the 24th inst., and is due early on Monday.

To clean marble statuary, or any marble surface which has become soiled by dust and finger-marks, mix quicklime with strong lye so as to form a mixture having the consistency of cream and apply it at once with a brush. Allow the composition to remain for a day or two, and then wash it off with soap and water, whereupon the marble will appear as though it was new.

By kind permission of Major W. T. Ellis, and the officers of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, the Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens, to-morrow (Sunday), from 9 till 10 p.m.

The following will be the programme:—  
March....."Golden Sunbeams".....Smith.  
Overture....."Robert the Bruce".....Hill.  
Selection....."The Girl of the Golden Valley".....Hill.  
Valse....."Southern Cross".....Mellor.  
Selection....."Gipsy Life".....Le Thiere.  
Johns MORAN, Bandmaster.

THE *Vanity Fair*.—Lord George Hamilton has again answered the panic-mongers who imagine that this country might be invaded at any moment by 100,000 Frenchmen, who could immediately march on London. Lord George showed that an invading army, to have any chance of success, must be landed completely equipped for battle and march—that is, it must bring its horses, its land transport, its Cavalry and Artillery; that it would require 480,000 tons of shipping, or, say, 240 steamers with an average of 2000 tons per steamer, to convey such a force of 100,000 over the sea; that no port on the French coast could accommodate such a fleet; that consequently this force must be embarked at several ports, reaching probably from Dunkirk to Brest; that ample notice would thus be given to England, who would therefore not be taken unprepared; and that this force would require at least two days of calm weather to disembark. The English took eleven hours to disembark only 30,000 men, with 24 guns and a small number of horses, at Eupatoria in 1854. When Napoleon prepared to invade England in 1810, he assembled a force of 150,000 men, with 40,000 horses. Now, seeing that the population of England, and its means of rapidly concentrating by railway opposition to an invasion, have doubled since 1810, is it not likely that any French General would be so foolhardy as to attempt to invade England with any less number than Napoleon thought necessary? If, as is suggested by some wiseacres, the French attempt to carry out an invasion scheme piecemeal—that is, by landing one Army Corps at a time and sending their transports back for another—they will run two great risks; one, that the Army Corps first landed may be attacked and defeated by an overwhelming force of British; and the other, by a southerly breeze springing up, and the landing on an open beach becoming impracticable. Of course, should the French obtain possession of a harbour on our South Coast and also obtain control of the Channel, an invasion would be within the bounds of probability. All our harbours on the South Coast ought to be at once fortified. Ramsgate is unfortified; Dover is fortified; Folkestone is unfortified; Newhaven is fortified; Shoreham is only partially fortified, and requires another battery to the east of the entrance, and one on the high ground behind the village. The remainder of the English ports to the westward, as far as Land's End, are more or less fortified, with the exception of one or two Cornish fishing harbours.

CONSIDERING the amount of rock blasting which is going on in the colony, and which begins every day at noon, to such an extent, as to make the twelve o'clock gun at Jardine's alike a useless expenditure of powder and of sound, it is not a little singular that so few accidents happen to human life from the shower of stones which may be observed flying about in all directions as the result of every explosion. On the 10th inst., however, two workmen were making their retreat from a building site on the Peak, were caught by one of these flying stones from which killed one and seriously injured the other. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Sercombe Smith was engaged at the Police Court investigating the circumstances of the man's death and trying the contractor, Tsang Shan, and his foreman on the charge of negligent blasting which had been preferred against them by Inspector Perry. Mr. Dennis watched the case on behalf of the accused. "Sergeant Kendrick, of the Northamptonshire Regiment, said the explosion was seen by himself and a comrade from the Military Sanatorium. The two men were walking abreast, when a big stone which he saw bounding through the air struck one of them on the head, and then bounced into the body of the other, killing the first, and breaking the arm and leg of the other man. He saw the two men fall and roll down the hill. On visiting the bodies he found the stone to be about 30 lbs. weight, splattered with blood and broken in two; it must have been buried some 250 yards from the blast and much further than he had ever known one go, having witnessed many such explosions. The gongs were duly sounded and men were seen posted at various places warning pedestrians of danger. The person who filled in the powder charge, in his evidence, maintained that the stone which killed the man was not more than ten or twelve cattie, and did not fly further than many others he had noticed. The charge was of the ordinary kind, and the accident was the first he had known during a period of three months. Mr. Dennis, for his clients, held that all usual precautions had been taken, but Inspector Perry said it was customary to cover up the blast with wood and bushes, to keep the stones from flying, and this had not been done. This morning Mr. Sercombe Smith in concluding the case, said he was not satisfied that there were no precautions had been taken; there was nothing in the police constable's evidence to show that boards and wood had been used to prevent the flying of debris, but everything went rather to prove that the use of such had been forgotten or neglected, in consequence of which he should commit the first defendant for trial, and discharge the second. Ball was taken in two sureties of \$500 each.

MESSRS. ADAMSON, BELL & Co. inform us that the steamship *Zambesi* arrived at Yokohama yesterday, and will leave for this port on the 31st inst.

THE champion mean woman lives on a Northern N.S.W. river. Recently she lost a valuable gold watch and advertised for the same, announcing a liberal reward. An honest, hardworking farm-labourer found the watch about three miles from town, and trotted joyfully back with his find. When he handed it over to the large-hearted female, she said: "Humph! You seemed to have knocked the watch about a good deal, but, however, you may come to the bar and have any drink you like."

THE *Franchise Echo* publishes the following Tea Export since its last issue:—

For London:—  
S.S. *Ching Wo*.....818,148 lbs.  
" *Ajia*.....421,692 "  
For Hamburg:—  
S.S. *Ching Wo*.....28,853 "  
For Hongkong:—  
S.S. *Ching Wo*.....4,924 "  
" *Ajia*.....22,586 "  
For New York:—  
S.S. *Monmouthshire*.....277,434 "

YE CHUNG, of No. 135, Queen's Road West, first floor, was to-day charged before Mr. Sercombe Smith with enclosing his verandah. Mr. F. A. Cooper, Inspector of Buildings, the complainant said he had warned the accused a week ago of this unlawful proceeding. He was fined \$25.—A scavenger contractor was also fined \$50 for committing a breach of his contract by not removing the sullage water of the Peak Hotel.—The occupier of No. 87, Praya Central, second floor, was fined \$25 for enclosing his verandah in contravention of the laws of the colony.

THE sympathetic editor of a Kentucky paper writes as follows of a friend: "We see by a private letter that our old friend and former co-laborer, W. T. Finn, has been lynched by a lot of frolicsome fellows over in Hansen county. It is pretty bad for a fellow to be snatched off from his usefulness in this way. Finn was a gentlemanly fellow, and we are sorry to know that he fell in such bad company. It may be possible that he stole the horse, but he no doubt did it in fun. He was a great joker, and often took things just to show that he was in a merry mood. This thing of snatching a fellow up and hanging him is getting to be a serious business. There was a time when it didn't amount to much, but times have changed. The spirit of fun is not as broad now as it used to be."

A WRITER in a German contemporary makes the following startling calculations apropos of Prince Bismarck's great speech in the Reichstag. The Chancellor spoke for nearly two hours, and to his speech were listening Europe, America, Australia, part of Asia and at least the British part of Africa. If the population of Europe is estimated at 330,000,000, and it is supposed that many children and illiterate persons have at all events heard allusions to the speech, it is no over-estimation to say, that 165,000,000 persons formed Bismarck's audience. In America at least a third of the population—that is to say, over 17,000,000—have read the speech, and South America has perhaps contributed 10,000,000 readers. In Japan, China, and India, read the speech, at least 65,000,000 inhabitants have read or heard of the speech; in Australia half of the population of 4,000,000, and in South Africa at least 3,000,000 are sure to have read the speech. This shows that the Chancellor had an audience of no less than 264,000,000, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that never yet any man on earth has had so large an audience, and one which listened with such breathless attention to his words; and even Napoleon's bulletins after the Moscow catastrophe are insignificant as compared to the effects of Bismarck's speech.

A WRITER in a London magazine says that actors and actresses are a long-lived race, which is an assumption we do not intend to question, although we have serious doubts whether his remarks will apply to those ladies and gentlemen who, during the last two weeks, have been so earnestly striving to amuse the Hongkong public, and at the same time to play themselves out of existence. With the thermometer on the stage of the Theatre Royal, at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and with three rehearsals a day, in such weather as this, surely an actor's life in Hongkong cannot be very happy, even though it be long. "All professions, says our scribe, are healthy compared with trades. What men, he asks, are longer lived than scientists, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, and the actors of comedy and of drama, on the stage? In some professions, notably the bar, the early training is said, in half serious banter, to kill off the weaklings. To some extent this is true of all professions. Men without self-control die as a rule, young whatever their occupations. In other cases, however, the conditions under which the classes named exist, are the most favourable. The two things that most readily kill men who attain middle age, are anxiety or loss of interest. The man who goes to bed not knowing whether a turn in the share or money market may not elevate him to wealth or steep him in ruin, often dies of softening of the brain; he who has made his fortune and has retired, and who feels, unless he has cultivated a hobby, that he has no place in the world, and often dies of inanition. As a rule, the professional man of family has learned what he can do. If he is unfit for the line he took, he has slipped out of it; if he is making a fortune, it is a career full of interest and with little trouble or anxiety to himself. It is not his own case which the barrister pleads, the physician combats, and the paragon arraigns. If, again, he is but moderately successful, his earnings, though small, are pretty safe. He gets as near an approximation to security as Fate, in a world such as this, accords, and he may hope for exceptional circumstances, that the future will be as the past. His occupation meanwhile brings him consideration and intelligent surroundings, and his life is, fairly and pleasantly varied. In these things lies, we may reasonably suppose, the secret of that long life, on which the world is much given to make comments, and has made them since the creation of man. Once the philosopher's temperaments is reached, the combustion of life is not rapid in men of sedentary occupations; or, in other words, the steady side of sixty, and who are still able to occupy themselves with light labour."

Mr. C. D. Harman, agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co., informs us that the steamer *Gaelic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 11th inst., has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

HE—"And now you promise to fondly love and cherish me through all the future years, my darling one?" She—"Well, George, I can't say as to the exact number of years, for one of us will probably pass out first; but I'll agree to set up three good, square meals a day as long as we hang out together." And next morning she proudly exhibited a solitary ring to Pav and Maw.

ANOTHER member of our small European community died this morning in the Hospital. Mr. J. Nielsen, tide-surveyor in the Imperial Maritime Customs, entered the institution some days ago, suffering from a chronic pulmonary complaint, and succumbed, as stated, this morning. He was an old well-known resident, having resided in China nearly thirty years. He had only returned from his own country about twelve months, and was contemplating going back to commence farming as soon as he got better. The funeral took place this afternoon, and was attended by many friends.

THE most curious instance of a change of instinct is mentioned by Darwin. "The bees carried over from Hampshire to Barbadoes and the Western Isles ceased to lay up any honey after the first year, as they found it not useful to them. They discovered the weather to be so fine, and the materials for making honey so plentiful, that they quitted their grave, prudent and mercantile character, became exceedingly profligate and even in some measures debauched, ate up their capital, resolved to work no more, and amused themselves by flying about the sugar-houses, and stinging the blacks. The fact is, that by putting animals in different situations you may change, and even reverse, any of their original propensities. Spillanani brought up an eagle upon bread and milk and fed a dove upon sugar beets." As for the bees they only followed or took the lead of the African negroes, in the same locality, who, freed by a benevolent nation from the slavery of producing sugar for their white masters, and given their freedom at the cost of £20,000,000, to the British people, refused any longer to toil for their daily bread, in a country where the yam and the banana grow spontaneously and maintain perfect health and even vigorous life, without the necessity either of cultivation or of labour.

THE annual expenses of the Papacy are said to amount to about 7,000,000 francs. The burden is substantially met by the Peter's penny, "as was originally," observes the *Brussels Courrier*, "an English idea. But in 1861, after the twenty provinces of the Papal States had been reduced to five, the Peter's penny was quickened into new life in Belgium." The first incentive to the generous endowment of the Papacy by the freewill offerings of the faithful, rich and poor, was given by the diocese of Ghent. Its example was quickly followed in other lands. Until the year 1870 the average yearly result of the Peter's penny was 7,117,000 francs. Since that date it has constituted the sole income of the Pope, and in no single year has been lower than 6,000,000 francs. During the present jubilee year the Bishops of Latin Christendom have handed in to the Pope the extraordinary sum of 35,000,000 francs. The jubilee mass of Leo XIII. brought nearly 3,000,000 francs. The Papal treasury is consequently in a good condition. "The Work for the Extension of the Faith," founded at Lyons in 1812, provides the Papacy with a fund for missions; it has contributed from 1820 to 1887 no less a sum than 220,000,000 francs. Its contribution for the last twelve months amounted to 6,648,000, of which Germany contributed only 409,000 francs and Austria only 30,000 francs, as the reporter observes with regret.

## NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamship *Chinglu*, Capt. J. D. C. Arthur, from Sydney via ports of call, arrived in harbour this morning. We are indebted to our Australian exchanges for the subjoined telegram:—

LONDON, June 20th.  
Tremendous gales have occurred on the coast of Iceland; where a large fleet of French fishing boats are always stationed.  
A large number of the boats were lost, and 400 fishermen were drowned.

June 21st.  
The Hungarian Delegations have sanctioned the special military credit of 400,000 florins, which was demanded on account of the uncertainty which continued to prevail in regard to the situation in Europe, and the uninterrupted increase of military power by other States.  
The appeal against the sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour, passed upon Mr. John Dillon, M.P. for East Mayo, for having publicly advocated the "plan of campaign," has been heard.

The sentence of the Court was confirmed.  
Mr. Dillon will be imprisoned in Dundalk goal.

NEWCASTLE, June 21st.  
Charles Anderson, a seaman of the ship *Henry James*, which left Newcastle for San Francisco in March last, and became wrecked on a reef near Palmyra Island, is now in the Newcastle Hospital, suffering from "bad eyes." He has published a sad tale of the sufferings of the crew after leaving the island in an open boat, and before reaching Samoa. They were at sea ten days, and did not meet with a vessel of any kind. The British consul at Samoa sent Anderson to Sydney, whence he came to Newcastle, which was the last place he shipped at in this colony.

LONDON, June 22nd.  
In the House of Lords last night, Lord Elphinstone, in replying to the Earl of Carnarvon, stated that her Majesty's Government were considering the question as to the advisability of prohibiting the entry of foreign men-of-war and troops into any of the fortified ports of the British Empire.

Lord Carnarvon advised the Government to adopt measures for the exclusion of foreign war vessels from British fortified ports.  
In the House of Commons this evening Mr. John Morley, M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, gave notice of his intention to move a vote of censure on the Government for their administration of the Crimean War.  
The terms of the motion are as follows:—  
"That the administration of Irish affairs by the



Government is undermining respect for the law, estranges the Irish people, and injures the common interests of the kingdom."

The motion will be debated on Monday. Intelligence has reached Zanzibar concerning Mr. H. M. Stanley's expedition for the relief of Emin Bey, regarding the safety of which grave fears were entertained.

It has been ascertained from some deserters from the expedition that in April last Stanley was entrenched in the Upper Arubimi country, where he was greatly harassed by the hostile native tribes. Stanley himself was severely wounded by an arrow. Much difficulty had been experienced in revictualing the expedition, and he had been compelled to draw upon the stock of provisions kept in reserve, and intended for the relief of Emin Bey.

The expedition had been greatly reduced in numbers by disease and in conflicts with the natives, and one-third had deserted. Many others were down with illness. Major Bartlett, who was left in charge of a portion of the expedition at Yambura, while Stanley pushed on to Wadiali, has made several attempts to organise an expedition to relieve Stanley, but owing to the hostility of the natives, and the difficult nature of the country to be traversed, he has been unable to carry out his intention.

It is expected that Mr. Morley's motion of censure on the Government will be negatived by a majority of 90.

A report has reached Suakin to the effect that a white man has arrived at the Bah-el-Ghazal, a tributary of the Nile, after having conquered the hostile tribes inhabiting the country through which he had traversed.

It is believed that the white man in question is Mr. H. M. Stanley, who when last heard of in April last was encamped in the Upper Arubimi country, where he was greatly harassed by the hostile natives.

The report has not yet been confirmed, but the Arabs who brought the intelligence to Suakin persist that there is good foundation for their statement.

The Indin Government despatches a strong force in October next to punish the Agre tribe in the Punjab, for having killed two British Officers.

The ship *Tay*, bound from Middlesbrough to Melbourne, with railway iron, has gone ashore at Yarmouth. It is feared that she will become a total wreck. The crew were saved.

The sentence of four years' imprisonment, with hard labour, which was passed upon Major Popoff, a Russian, for embezzlement, has been remitted by Prince Ferdinand.

Major Popoff will probably be reinstated in the military rank he formerly occupied.

Prince Bismarck has stated in the Bundesrath, or Federal Council of Germany, that the Emperor William II. considered that it would be his first duty to protect the territory of the Empire.

In regard to foreign affairs the Emperor will adhere to the policy of his predecessors.

At a meeting of the Newcastle branch of the New South Wales Labourers' Protective Society, held last night, it was resolved unanimously, "That the meeting endorses the policy of the Anti-Chinese League and the action of the Government in restricting the influx of Chinese into this country, and declares that the best interest of Australian labour demands the total prohibition of Chinese immigration, and hereby pledges itself to boycott Chinese labour in every shape and form, and also all Europeans having dealings with the Chinese." It was resolved, also, "That this meeting expresses entire sympathy with the contemplated action of the Maritime Labour Council to rid all vessels trading to Australia of Chinese labour, and hereby pledges itself to support, if need be, such action."

In view of an impending labour crisis, a meeting of coal trimmers and crane-employees was held last night at Carrington to form a union. One hundred and fifty men joined and paid the entrance fee. Officers were duly elected, and resolutions were passed for affiliating the union with the Maritime Labour Council in Sydney. In the meantime precautions have been taken to prevent any ship boycotted by the Maritime Labour Council in Sydney from procuring coal in Newcastle at the hands of the union.

Over 100 miners' rights have been issued in Brisbane since the reported discovery of a gold field on Lacey's Creek. Those taking out miners' rights are principally residents of the district, and are confident of success. Warden Murray left last night for the scene of the discovery. Strain, the prospector, has exhibited some more fine specimens and declared it was not a reef but a mountain of gold. He held an analysis of some of the stuff from Mr. Stayer. The effect of the yield was at the rate of 20s. 3dwt. of gold and a small quantity of silver to the ton.

The Austrian Delegations have passed the special military law credit of 40,000,000 florins, which was demanded, so that Austria-Hungary might be prepared for any emergency.

Lloyd's agents believe that the vessel which is reported to have foundered off Cape Agulhas during a heavy gale on June 4 is not an emigrant ship, as was surmised by the captain of the ship *Drummond Castle*, but either a ship with coolies on board or a home-bound trader.

Advices have been received from Natal stating that the *Usumba* have defeated the Zulu chief Ushibepu, whom the police have rescued from further attack. No offensive action to suppress the Zulu rising will be taken by the British authorities until General Buller has arrived.

General Gourko, the Russian Military Governor of Poland, predicts that the peace of Europe will remain undisturbed for two years.

The Emperor William II., at the opening of the German diet, promised that toleration should be extended to persons of all creeds. He added that it would be his aim to preserve peace between the German Government and the Roman Catholic Church. Referring to taxation, he said that every effort would be made to render the burden on the poor as light as possible.

Sir F. Dillon Bell recommends that an Australian plenipotentiary should be despatched to Peking, with the view of arranging a settlement of the question in regard to the immigration of Chinese to Australia, after an agreement has been arrived at with the Imperial Government on the question.

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Portugal has established her claim to the territory at the mouth of the Congo on the strength of some old-time Portuguese trading posts existing there. Italy has secured a footing in the Red Sea at Massowah. That country has also a claim on some small islands off the coast of Zanzibar based upon a concession made by the predecessor of the present Sultan, in satisfaction of an indemnity claim made against him by the Italians. But late dispatches from Zanzibar indicate that the present Sultan repudiates the act of his predecessor and refuses to ratify the concession. Great Britain has important possessions on the Gulf of Guinea and other points on the west coast. The territorial boundaries of Cape Colony have also been materially extended towards the north by the British of late years. Upper Egypt was a British dependency. Now British dominion in the Dark Continent has been extended over a territory lying between Zanzibar and Abyssinia, embracing the great peninsula between the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and extending westward over the territory explored by Grant, Speke and Livingstone, embracing the lake region in Equatorial Africa, constituting the headwaters of the Nile.

A London dispatch represents that this latest assertion of African territory has been accomplished by the issuance of a royal charter to a trading corporation organized under the name of the East African Company, which is clothed with the power to exercise civil and military jurisdiction over the region described.

It was by a similar method that Great Britain acquired possession of Hindostan, through the East India Company, and of the greater portion of the British Possessions in North America through the Hudson Bay Company. Both of these great commercial monopolies had to surrender in due time the extraordinary powers delegated to them; and a closer relationship was established between the territory they ruled and the British Government. The same thing is due to happen the territory controlled by East African Company.

This sudden annexation of the Victoria Nyanza region by the British Government has probably been prompted by the ambitious designs of Germany in Africa. There was some friction created a few years ago over the German acquisition of the Cameroons country on the west coast, and of late Germany has been securing special privileges from the Sultan of Zanzibar, through the agency it is said, of the Sultan's wife, who is a German by birth, possibly with the view of ultimately extending its sway over the region lying west of Zanzibar.

If any such territorial acquisition was contemplated by Germany, it has been anticipated by Great Britain through the charter issued to the East African Company.

From the rapidly with which large tracts of Africa have been seized by the European nations of late years, it looks as if it would not be long before the entire Continent will be absorbed. The richness of the interior of Africa as a commercial field, and the vastness of its natural resources have sharpened the appetite of all of the European governments for more territory.

San Francisco Evening Bulletin.

WAGNER AND LISZT.

"Such a book as this is not meant to amuse," says Mr. Hueffer, in the preface to his excellent version of the "Correspondence of Wagner and Liszt." (Grevel & Co.) Mr. Hueffer is right. A critic has remarked that the pastoral style, in poetry, is "an excellent style for not saying anything particular in." In the same way, to read the letters of Wagner and Liszt is an excellent way of not being amused. But were we sent into this world merely to be amused? It is obvious that we were not. If the epistles of these eminent musicians do not divert, at least they instruct, and, above all, they compel the reader to pause and think. We can imagine a reader pausing so long and thinking so deeply that he never went on with the book. The first thing he will think about is the relation of the artist to money. There is a great deal about money in the letters. Wagner is always wanting money, and asking for it. Liszt is always giving him or lending him money. Yet the two men remained the best of friends, and on the whole we end in marvelling indeed at Wagner, but still in respecting him. At first he seems a mere Teutonic Skimpole on a scale of epic grandeur, and to tell the truth, a Skimpole he was. But whereas other Skimpoles, other men who devote themselves to Art, expect the world to feed and admire them, are impostors and do nothing, Wagner did a very great deal and is reckoned a genius. This is not the place (happily) for musical criticism, and whether Wagner was or was not a genius, cannot be decided here. But the point is that he kept him and his art. But Wagner did not understand life and art in that way. He said that he must be an artist, and an artist on a great, nay, a gigantic scale. Before he could produce his big opera he needed money, leisure, and an easy mind. Therefore somebody must provide him with those necessities. Generally the man who talks like this is a humbug. But Liszt had penetration enough to see that Wagner had stuff and energy in him. Liszt had kindness enough to supply his wants, to put up with his rant, to intrigue for him, to write articles for him, get his opera performed. Few men have ever done so much and borne so much for a friend, and whatever we may think of Wagner there is no doubt that the behaviour of Liszt was quite beyond praise. Merely to read Wagner's letters was in itself an unusual sacrifice on the altar of Friendship.

Wagner first met Liszt in Paris; was envious of him, and thought that the other snubbed him. It was like Carlyle's one meeting with Sir Walter Scott. Liszt heard that Wagner was offended, and devoted himself to soothing him. "He who knows," says the composer, "the terrible selfishness and insensibility in our social life, and especially in the relations of modern artists to each other, cannot but be struck with wonder, nay, delight, by the treatment I experienced from this extraordinary man." Modern artists are not particularly selfish, we fancy, rather the reverse. But for a man like Liszt, the spoiled pet of all women of most crowned heads, and of princes of the Church, to put his purse, time, and skill at the disposal of a merely unsuccessful rebel and musical metaphysician like Wagner was a very noble act, and would shine even in a world that was not naughty. Perhaps not to have been ungrateful was an example of no less superhuman virtue in Wagner. It was hard, no doubt, not to detect a benefactor so brilliant, so successful, so ungrateful. But Wagner attained this height of perfection, and was not ungrateful to Liszt. Here is a sentence coined by Mr. Hueffer from the "Epistolary Skimpolism": "Let me have the thousand francs as a gift, and would it be possible for you to guarantee me the same annual sum for the next two years?" No one

can be more free. In the fifth letter that the composer writes his demands for money begin: "Would it not be interesting if you were to become the owner of the copyright of my opera?" Uncommonly interesting for Liszt, who would have to buy the copyright when it was worth nothing, and to give it back again, no doubt, as soon as it became valuable. Wagner points out that when once this purchase of the copyright was made, he would then become "an artist who would never again in his life ask for a shilling." And he went on asking for shillings well into the second volume. As he was convinced that "on the soil of the anti-Revolution no art can grow," he very properly got up a resolution for art to grow. This was at Dresden, and Wagner was excited, while his art, after all, grew up on the soil which he disliked so much. Meanwhile he kept hinting that if a few Grand Dukes and Princesses would only send round the hat for him he would "willingly surrender his whole artistic activity to those protectors." How can one respect this kind of unselfish revolutionary? Yet the question remains, how was he to live? He could not do the work of his life while he was dodging for daily bread, so he thought it his duty to "ventilate" the vulgar say, not only to his friends, but to his crowded enemies. It is a difficult problem in casuistry. Suppose (to change the field) a man who can make a living by journalism is sure that he could write a prodigious number of epic poems. Is it his duty to desert his paragraphs and press work, and to subsist, while he is at his epic, on the charity of friends? Perhaps it would be more truly virtuous to stick to the paragraphs, and let poetry take its chance. As a rule, the geniuses who do not reason thus behave like Coleidge and Harold Skimpole. But there are exceptions to all rules, and Wagner was the exception.

The Metaphysics of this extraordinary person are not without merit. He believed that Nirvana, or nothingness, was the true end of our aspirations. "Many persons" would certainly prefer a life of luxury in which they should be compelled to listen to endless Lohengrins and Siegfrieds, and Flying Dutchmen. A paradise in which these masterpieces held the stage would be the wrong paradise to a respectable minority of men of letters. Yet Wagner would not hear of any music in another world; in fact, he would not hear of another world at all. This comes out in a letter to Liszt. He was busy with a Dante symphony, and Wagner said that music and Inferno would be sure to succeed, but that very Liszt could take him to the Paradise. This was because Dante's idea of a Paradise was not Wagner's idea. Dante's idea was all very well for the English, who, perhaps, did not at that time quite appreciate Wagner. For him nothing but Buddha and Nirvana were good enough. Buddha says (according to Wagner) that every man will be reborn as the animal to which he gave most pain. A reviewer, we presume, will be a musical angel, will contribute to a good end, and there are worse fates. On this principle Wagner himself may be reproduced as a person who particularly delighted music, as most people do. Whether that will satisfy Wagner or not, the fact is that the music of Dante satisfied him; it is impossible to guess. At all events, his reception in London in 1855 delighted him, and perhaps may have led him to believe that even a Briton is worthy of the Paradise of Buddha. "With the Queen I was really pleased," writes Wagner, and a very great comfort that must be to her Majesty. —London Daily News.

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